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Select Poetry.

A SPANISH ROMANCE.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

Bright fell thy smiling ray,
Rosy Aurora!
Where Alvarado lay,
Dreaming of Mora!

To the tent stole a youth
Lovely as morning,
Was his mien in sooth
Full of proud scorning.

Bright, wavy locks fell o'er
Eyes wildly beaming,
Deep the plumed cap he wore
Shadowed their gleaming.

To his pale cheek there came
Hues like the sunset,
For his light, fragile frame
Thrilled for the onset.

Fiercely his sword he drew,
Bold was his bearing,
While on the knight he threw
Words of wild daring.

Crying—"Thou craven false!"
Dark the knight lowered—
"He who in battle halts
Proves him a coward."

Long had he calmly heard—
Brave Alvarado—
Heeding each daring word
Of foolish bravado.

But at that bitter name
Like the upspringing,
Flashed his keen sword—a flame
Through the air whirling.

Proud as his princely foe,
Dauntless in danger,
Springing to meet the blow
Sprang the bright stranger.

Home struck the steel—and lo!
At his feet lying,
Pale as the waning star—
Who is it dying!

Back fall the cap and plume,
Back the bright tresses—
No more her rosy bloom
Meets his caresses.

Lightly her lovely hair
Floats o'er his shoulder,
To his heart's mad despair
Soft his arms fold her.

"Woe worth the day," he cried,
Sweetest Lenora!
Why left thee, my bride!
For the false Mora!

Then in her wistful eyes,
Blue as yon heaven,
He saw her soul arise,
Sighing "Forgiven!"

But her pale, parted lips
Silently quiver,
And in Death's dark eclipse
Falls she forever!

Sad fell thy sunny ray,
Rosy Aurora,
Where Alvarado lay
By his Lenora.

HAMLET'S HISTORY.

TOUCHING THE LORD HAMLET.

Many persons are aware that the story of Hamlet is taken from the Danish historian Saxo-Grammaticus. At the same time, few persons have read so much as a line of Saxo-Grammaticus, for he wrote in Latin, and his book is a folio. By writing in Latin, a man secures immortality at the expense of popularity. What he gains in duration he loses in extension. Nor are folios objected at the present day with avidity. People like to read in an easy position, possibly with legs horizontally placed, and to hold a light volume in their hands. A folio, resting against a reading desk, defies every attempt at luxurious indolence.

Under these circumstances, it is probable that many persons know exceedingly little of the [illegible] dictionary character of Hamlet, and that when the Ghost heard him hint to his friends that he is [illegible] to put an antic disposition" on, they [illegible] that the grave pleasantries of the tragedy [illegible] the sole consequence of his voluntary eccentricity. Hence, at the risk of offending antiquaries by the narration of a (to them) well-worn tale, we show to the general reader [illegible] of a funny person Hamlet really was—that admirable Saxo-Grammaticus be a faithful historian.

Once upon a time—and a very long time ago [illegible], for Ruric was the son of Hoder, who [illegible] Balder, son of the god Odin—once upon a time, when Ruric reigned over Denmark, the [illegible] of Jutland was governed by two brothers named Horwendil, slew the King of Norway in single combat, and presented to large a [illegible] of Norwegian booty to Ruric, that the [illegible] ful monarch bestowed upon him the hand [illegible] daughter Gerutha. Of this strange [illegible] Hamlet was the result.

[illegible]ngo, the other viceroy, instead of rejoicing [illegible] brother's good fortune, murdered him out [illegible] envy, and married Gerutha himself.—[illegible] account for this singular proceeding, he [illegible] to King Ruric, that the deceased was in the [illegible] of maltreating his wife to such a degree [illegible] his murder was absolutely necessary, [illegible] relieve a most charming and inoffensive [illegible] in an exceeding disagreeable position [illegible] Ruric, who tenderly loved his [illegible] this explanation perfectly satisfied [illegible] confirmed the second marriage. [illegible] the matter blew over; but [illegible] boy Hamlet, thinking that he might be murdered in his turn, began to feign idiocy, that he might thus appear too insignificant for his uncle's suspicions. He jabbered a great deal of nonsense: he contrived that his figure should approach as nearly as possible to that of a scarecrow, and he smutted over his face, so that his features were scarcely discernible. However, when he made certain wooden books, and having baked them in the fire, concealed them carefully, saying that they were arrows for his father's murderer, the more shrewd persons of the court, notwithstanding the laughter of the fools, deemed there was some "method in his madness," and communicated their doubts to the viceroy.

Fengo, therefore, determined to watch his nephew closely; and, on one occasion when Hamlet took a ride into the woods with some youth of his own age, it was expected that his true character would be revealed. But his foster-brother warned him that he was surrounded by spies and accordingly, to sustain his character for imbecility, he mounted his horse with his head toward the tail—which he used as a bridle—thereby causing much laughter and diversion.

Had Hamlet lived at the end of the seventeenth century, instead of flourishing at the commencement of the year nothing, we should have concluded that he framed his sham character on the model of Charles the Second, as described by that famous epigram, which says that the Merry Monarch

"never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

Since, while by the excessive stupidity of his acts, he maintained his reputation for insanity, he constantly shook the very belief he wished to establish by sayings of remarkable shrewdness. Thus, on the occasion of the notable ride into the wood, a wolf happened to cross his path:

"What's that?" said Hamlet.

"A young foal," replied one of the attendants; winking, no doubt, at the rest.

"Aha," quoth Hamlet, "there are many such foals at Fengo's court."

Ere the sting occasioned by this sarcasm had quite ceased to tingle, the party arrived at the sea shore, where the rudder of a wrecked ship was the first object that met their gaze. The graceless youths, intending once more to "poke their fun" at the demented prince, exclaimed:

"Look, what a big knife we have found!"

But Hamlet reflected for a while, and then said gravely: "Of a truth the ham must be large, that such a knife was intended to cut," thereby referring to the sea, and possibly the saltness thereof. But, not quieted by this sharp retort, his facetious comrades proceeded to explain to him that the sand on the shore was flour, and that the pebbles were groats. But Hamlet said: "Such flour as that has been ground by the storm and the white foaming billows."

These jokes may not appear very brilliant now, but they made a great sensation in the year nothing, and the court of King Ruric was often convulsed with laughter on hearing of "Hamlet's last." Indeed, there is no doubt that Hamlet and Yorick were historically one and the same person.

However, delightful as the mad prince's jokes were considered by other persons, they were not liked by his uncle, Fengo, who always suspected that some mischief was brooding, and was determined to worm out his nephew's real character. He, therefore, by the counsel of a friend feigned to leave the country on some urgent matter, that during his supposed absence, Hamlet might have an interview with his mother, at which the same friend engaged to be present, unseen. The interview took place, and Fengo's friend, according to promise, hid himself under a heap of straw, that constituted an important part of the furniture of the royal apartment.—With his usual shrewdness, Hamlet guessed there was something wrong in the room, and to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct, danced upon the straw, clapping his hands and crowing like a cock, to the great astonishment of his mother and the infinite annoyance of the listening friends, who had to endure all the weight of the prince's eccentricities. Naturally enough something began to move beneath the straw, and that something—which the reader may, if he pleases, call Polonius—was immediately transfixed by the sword of Hamlet. Queen Gerutha, shocked at this new manifestation of madness, began to weep aloud, but Hamlet, dropping the mask, read her a severe lecture on the impropriety of her position. His words seemed to have an effect, as, indeed, well they might, for they were marked by a ruffianly coarseness which could not be exceeded, and of which Shakespeare does not convey the slightest idea. In the fullest sense of the expression, Hamlet gave his mother a "bit of his mind," and a very unsavory bit was it.

Fengo, on his return, missed his friend, for Hamlet had not only killed that most unfortunate of courtiers, but had boiled down his limbs and thrown them into the sewer to be devoured by the pigs. This deed the prince openly avowed, but those who heard him merely thought that he was uttering one of his mad pleasantries, and laughed as usual. Indeed, at the court of Jutland everybody seems to have been an arrant blockhead, with the single exception of Fengo himself. That worthy viceroy would have killed his nephew without further ado, had he not feared to offend King Ruric, who as we have seen, was the lad's maternal grandfather. To get rid of Hamlet, stratagem was necessary, and accordingly the good youth was sent on an embassy to Britain—a proceeding which, as he was a reputed maniac, must have been deemed highly complimentary to the British court. Two Danish gentlemen—whom the reader may, if he pleases, call Rosencrantz and Guildenstern—were, moreover, appointed to accompany him, and secretly carried with them (by turns, we presume) a bit of wood with certain letters carved upon it, requesting the King of Britain to put Hamlet to death. It may be observed that, in the days of King Ruric, bits of carved wood were the approved means for carrying on an epistolary correspondence. With all the cleverness that seems to have been inherent in the Jutland Court, the two confidential gentlemen went to sleep one night in Hamlet's presence with the precious document in one of their pockets. Of course the pockets were rummaged by the artful prince, and of course he found the wooden dispatch, which he had no sooner read than he shaved off the inscription and carved another, in which he not only named the two sleepers as the persons to be killed, but also formed a request from Fengo, that the King of Britain would be kind enough to give his daughter to Hamlet for a wife.

The policy pursued by Hamlet during his sojourn in Britain was the very reverse of that which he had adopted while he was at home in Jutland. Among the Danes he wished to pass for a fool or a madman; by the Britons he wished to be thought a model of wisdom. He first excited the general wonder by refusing to taste a single morsel, or to drink a single drop at the very munificent banquet which the king of Britain had provided for his reception. Indeed, so much was the hospitable monarch surprised by in abstinence so unusual in the good old times, that when Hamlet and his attendants retired to their sleeping apartments he ordered one of his servants to listen at the door, and pick up as much as he could of the conversation. Hamlet's attendants, who shared the general curiosity, no sooner found themselves alone with him, than they inquired into the cause of his mysterious abstinence. He quietly told them that the bread was stained with blood, that the drink tasted of iron, and that the meat smelt like a human corpse—all good and weighty reasons for not making a hearty meal. His companions further asked him what he thought of the king and queen of Britain; and his answer showed that his opinion of the illustrious pair was not very exalted. The king, he said, had the eyes of a serf, and as for the queen, she betrayed her slavish origin by three distinct signs.

Now, the king of Britain was naturally of a kindly and pacific disposition, with the additional qualification of that laudable spirit of curiosity that in later days has been styled the desire of knowledge. So instead of flying into a passion when his servants informed him of Hamlet's disrespectful observations, he thought they were worthy of a cool and serious inquiry. Beginning with the subject of dinner, he asked where the bread came from, and presently learned, on the authority of the court baker, that the corn of which it was made was the produce of a field which a great battle had been fought, and which had been selected by judicious agriculturists on account of its excessive fertility.—Clearly, Hamlet was not so wrong about the bread; so the admiring king pursued his investigations with reference to the bacon, when it turned out that the pigs of the royal sty had on one occasion, broken loose, and feasted on the corpse of a malefactor who had paid the last penalty of the law. Moreover, in the well from which the water had been drawn for the supply of the royal table, sundry rusty swords were found, and this accounted for the taste of iron. The fine taste and the fine nose of Hamlet could not be sufficiently admired by the excellent king of Britain, who was resolved to look into those little family matters that had been likewise touched upon by his Danish guest. Accordingly, he sent for his mother, the Queen dowager of Britain, and having asked her, very seriously, why he had the eyes of a serf, received the agreeable information that a certain slave, who had been made prisoner of war, held a more important position in the royal pedigree than had generally been imagined. Hamlet was right again! He was therefore personally questioned as to the three signs of slavish origin he had remarked in the behaviors of the queen consort. Not in the least daunted, Hamlet replied, that in the first place the illustrious lady was in the habit of wearing the hood of her cloak over her head, contrary to the usages of what Osric calls "soft society;" that in the second place, when she walked she tucked up her gown by the girdle; and that in the third place, when after dinner she used her tooth-pick she swallowed the extracted particles of food instead of spitting them out with royal dignity.

Oh, happy were the days when Ruric was king of Denmark, when Fengo was lord lieutenant of Jutland, and when What's his name reigned over this island! Talent had a chance of being rewarded then, especially at the British court. Far from reproving Hamlet for his matchless impertinence, the enlightened king of Britain was in exstacies at his acuteness, and at once gave him his daughter in marriage, thanking the gods for sending him such a clever son-in-law. That the wedding might not want its proper solemnity, the two attendants were duly hung up the very day after the ceremony. The advantage which Hamlet took of this latter circumstance can scarcely be called handsome. Although he had artfully contrived the destruction of his comrades, he pretended to be excessively enraged at their death, and the king of Britain, who felt great awe at Danish indignation, gave him, by way of compensation, a large sum in gold, which the astute Hamlet melted, and poured into two hollow sticks.

After he had lived in Britain about a year, he thought he would like to see his native Jutland once more, so, having asked the king for leave of absence, and obtained the same, he set off with his two loaded sticks, to visit the "Old folks at home." The first spectacle that met his eye on the royal palace, was the celebration of his funeral, held on the strength of a report that he had died in Britain; and greatly astounded were the mourners, when he re-appeared amongst them, looking as silly and dirty as ever. When he was asked what had become of his two companions, he showed the two sticks, and said, "Here they are, the pair of them."—Of course this reply was set down to the account of the old imbecility, and caused explosions of laughter, for these Jutlanders were not aware that the sticks contained the worth in bullion of the two executed gentlemen; nor had they reached the high philosophy of Hamlet, which taught him that a man's money value is, in fact, the man himself.

Neither was it suspected in Denmark, that the funeral ceremonies, which were so strangely interrupted by the safe return of the deceased, had been contrived by that very person. Before Hamlet had set out for Britain, he had a second interview with his mother, in the course of which he requested her to pretend, after his absence for a year, that she had received news of his death, to perform as much of a funeral as is possible when the corpse is wanting, and to hang the great hall of the palace with netted tapestry. By Queen Gerutha, who was of a remarkable pliant disposition, all these orders were carefully followed, though she knew well enough that she would see her son again at the end of a twelvemonth.

Most obstreperous was Hamlet in congratulating himself on his own happy return. The quantity of wine that he procured for the refreshment of the couriers was enormous, and he added a practical joke to his verbal pleasantries, dancing about with a drawn sword, that he flourished in the most reckless fashion, so that all were at their wits' end for fear they might receive some unlucky gash or thrust. His own fingers he really did cut, and the couriers took advantage of the circumstance to fasten the sword to the scabbard with a nail.

Through all these proceedings, a great deal of drinking went on, till at last every one of the couriers had fallen from his bench, and was lying senseless on the floor. Hamlet now took from his hiding place the wooden hooks that had caused so much mirth in early days, removed the net-hangings from the walls, and so fastened them over the sleepers, by means of the hooks, that escape was impossible. This done, he simply set fire to the palace, and proceeding to Fengo's chamber, took down the sword that was hanging over the sleeping king, and hung up his own in its place. Great was the consternation of Fengo when he was awakened by a voice that said, in no pleasant tone, "Fengo, your brave men are burning to ashes, and Hamlet is here to avenge the death of his father." The first impulse of Fengo was to reach down the suspended sword, but as that unlucky weapon was fastened to its sheath, it proved a sorry defence against the sharp blade welded by Hamlet, and the fratricide viceroy now received his mortal blow.

Now, it was quite possible that Hamlet's conduct on this eventful night might not be in accordance with the views of Jutland generally. With that prudence that was his leading virtue he retired, therefore, to a safe hiding place, whence he could watch the aspect of the political horizon. When the break of day revealed the gloomy spectacle of a palace in ruins and a heap of half-burned corpses, the early rising part of the population, not seeing any one who could tell them how it had all happened, were not a little puzzled. Sentiments were varied—some were indignant at the wholesale slaughter, some wept, while a third party, which seems to have been that of the majority, hinted that the event was to be regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise. On this hint, Hamlet issued from his nook, and made an affecting speech, in which he avowed what he had done, gloried that he had avenged his father's murder; and, in short, managed matters so well, that a general shout proclaimed him the successor of Fengo.

When he was firmly established in this province, Hamlet fitted up three ships in a most expensive manner, and paid a visit to his father-in-law in Britain. His numerous attendants carried gilded shields, while his own target was ornamented with a pictorial record of the deeds he had done. Never had the Britons seen so fine a sight. The good king, however, found himself in a moral difficulty. He had, it seems, solemnly sworn to Fengo that he would avenge his death, if it occurred otherwise than by the course of nature, and now Fengo was slain by the person whom the king esteemed above everybody else in the world. Hamlet must be got rid of somehow or other: but, if he were put to death in the palace, the laws of hospitality would be shamefully violated. It was clear that he must be sent somewhere else in order to be killed, and Scotland at last suggested itself for the purpose. Scotland was at this time governed by a maiden Queen, named Hermetruda, who was so fierce, and withal entertained such a dislike to matrimony, that if a suitor presented himself, the popping of the question was instantly followed by a public execution. Hamlet was to solicit the hand of this lady for the King of Britain, who had recently become a widower, and the Scottish Queen, it was hoped would dispatch him according to precedent. Thus would Fengo be avenged, and the British king would be released from his moral difficulty.

However, when Hamlet reached the Scottish court, affairs took a turn which the king of Britain didn't contemplate. The terrible queen was greatly struck by a picture on Hamlet's shield, and told him in a few words, that if he would woo her on his own account, instead of courting by proxy, she would gladly bestow her hand upon him. The queen was not only fierce but fair, and Hamlet's heart had even been susceptible to feminine beauty. Therefore, we grieve to relate, he jumped at the offer, regardless of the tie in the South of the island, and having married the Queen of Scotland, had the consummate assurance to return to the King of Britain with his new wife, and a train of young Scots at his heels.

Hamlet's first wife, the British princess, was a gentle, forgiving creature, who was so delighted at her husband's safe return, that she vowed not only to love him still, but to love his second wife also. With these professions she met him on the road, bearing in her arms an infant to which she had lately given birth. At the same time she warned him that her father did not entertain the same liberal views on the subject of family affronts and that he had better be on his guard against stratagem. When this amiable discourse had proceeded so far, the old king came up, embraced Hamlet as if nothing had happened, and invited him to a banquet in the palace. Hamlet was nothing loth; but, as his old prudence did not forsake him, he managed to put on a suit of armor, which was concealed by his upper garments. Nor did this precaution prove useless, for no sooner did Hamlet make his appearance at the palace gate, than the king flung a spear that would have gone through the body of the Dane, had it not been checked by the unexpected obstacle. The enmyte of the king being thus revealed, Hamlet retreated to the spot where he had left his Scottish adherents, but was immediately pursued by his enemy, who routed the little force of Scotsmen, and would have destroyed every man of them, had he not been interrupted by the approach of night. When darkness had set in, Hamlet did one of those clever things that had justly earned him immortality in the Danish chronicles. Instead of resting himself, he carefully picked up the bodies of the slain, and raising some into the perpendicular with the aid of sticks and big stones, while he placed others on horseback, he made them present a very formidable appearance. Hence, when the morning broke and the Britons saw the new force, they stood stupidly staring, wondering whence the auxiliaries could have come. Hamlet was not the man to lose an opportunity: at the head of the remaining Scotsmen, he charged the gaping Britons, whereupon a general rout ensued, in which the king was slain.

Matters being thus settled in Britain, Hamlet returned with both his wives to Jutland, where he found himself involved in a constitutional difficulty. The people had, it is true, raised him to the head of the provincial government, on the death of Fengo, but then this post was the gift of the Danish crown: and though Hamlet's maternal grandfather Ruric, from family considerations, might have been induced to forego some of his rights that venerable monarch was no more, and his successor, Wigleth, was a person who would not bate an inch of his privileges. Indeed, the new king had already despoiled Gerutha of all her possessions, on account of the delinquency of her son. A war between the king and the irregularly elected viceroy resulted from this false position, but when the two armies came in sight of each other Hamlet, who had several gloomy forebodings, wished to shun the contest. At last he yielded to the persuasions of his second wife Hermetruda, who promised that she would follow him, and kill herself in the event of his death. A conflict ensued, in which Hamlet was slain, whereupon Hermetruda immediately married Wigleth, and thus became Queen of Denmark.

LIFE OF A LION.

Let us sketch the story of a lion's life, beginning with his marriage, which takes place towards the end of January. He has first to seek his wife, but as the males are more abundant than females, who are often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find a young lady pestered by the adresses of three or four gallants, who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one does not succeed in disabling or driving away the others, madam, impatient and dissatisfied, leads them into the presence of an old lion, whom she has appreciated at a distance. The lovers fly at him with the termerity of youth and exasperation—the old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaws, smashes the leg of the second, and tears out the eye of the third. No sooner is the day won and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air, as he roars, and then crouches by the side of the lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly. When two adult lions are the rivals the encounter is more serious.

An Arab perched in a tree one night saw a lioness followed by a tawny with a full grown mane; she lay down at the foot of a tree, the lion stopped on his path, and seemed to listen. The Arab then heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar furiously.

The distant lion was heard approaching, and as he came nearer the lioness roared louder, which seemed to agitate her husband for he marched towards her as if to force her to be silent, and then sprang back to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant rival.

This continued about an hour, when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness rose to go towards him, but her husband, guessing her intention, bounded towards his rival. The two crouched and sprang at each other, rolling on the grass in the embrace of death. Their bones cracked, their flesh was torn, their cries of rage and agony rent the air, and all this time the lioness crouched, and wagged her tail slowly in sign of satisfaction. When the combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she rose, smelt them, satisfied herself that they were dead, and trotted off, quite regardless of the uncomplimentary epithet which the indignant Arab shouted after her.

This, Gerard tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of my lady; whereas the lion never quits his wife, unless forced, and is quite a pattern of conjugal affection.

Our lion, then, is married, let us say. He is the slave of his wife. It is she who always takes precedence: when she stops he stops. On arriving at the *douar* (the collection of tents—what we call a 'village,') for their supper, she lies down while he leaps into the inclosure, and brings to her the booty. He watches her while she eats, taking care that no one disturbs her; and not till her appetite is satisfied does he begin his meal. Towards the end of December they seek an isolated ravine, and there she presents her lord with one, two and sometimes three puppies, generally one male and one female. If the reader has ever seen or handled a puppy lion, he will understand the idolatry of the father and mother. She never quits them for an instant, and he only quits them to bring home supper. When they are three months old their weaning commences. The mother accustoms them gradually to it, by absenting herself for longer and longer periods, and bringing them pieces of mutton carefully skinned. The father whose habitual demeanor is grave, becomes fatigued with the frivolous sports of children, and for the sake of tranquility removes his lodging to a distance—within reach, however, to render assistance if required. At the age of four or five months the children follow their mother to the border of the forest, where their father brings them their supper. At six months old they accompany their father and mother on all their nocturnal expeditions. From eight to twelve months they learn to attack sheep, goats, and even bulls; but they are so awkward they usually wound ten for one they kill; it is not until they are two years old that they kill a horse or bull at one bite. While their education is thus in progress they are ten times more ruinous to the Arabs, since the family does not content itself with killing the cattle required for its own consumption, but killing that the children may learn how to kill. At three years old the children quit home and set up for themselves, becoming fathers and mothers in their turn. Their places are occupied by another brood. At eight years old the lion reaches maturity and lives to thirty or forty.—When adult, he is a magnificent creature, very different in size, aspect, color and disposition from the lions to be seen in the menageries and zoological gardens—animals taken from the mother's breast bred like rabbits, deprived of the fresh mountain air and ample nourishment. As an indication of the size attained by lions in a state of nature, we may cite the fact mentioned by Gerard, that the strongest man in the cavalry regiment to which he belonged was unable to carry the skin and head of the lion Gerard had killed.—*Westminster Review.*

HONESTY OF COUNTRY GIRLS.—An amusing incident took place in one of the large dry goods stores of our city a short time since. A good-looking, honest-faced country girl came to town with her 'feller' to do a trifle of shopping.

The magnitude of the store, the piles on piles of goods, the dazzling array of articles, the rows of busy clerks, the flitting cash boys, quite overpowered our good friend, who scarcely knew what to do. Her 'feller' obstinately refused to go in, but loitered about the door.

The clerks being all busy just at the moment, the young lady was obliged to remain standing a few moments. At length a dapper fellow with gold watch-chain and flourishing moustache, came bowing and smiling up to the blushing customer with,

'Anybody waiting on you, madam?'

The color deepened in her cheeks, as she hesiated and drew a long breath, till finally, with a nod of her head toward the door, she faltered out, 'Yes, sir, he is.'

DIDN'T KNOW HIS OWN BABY.—A citizen of Jamaica Plain, L. I., went to answer a ring at the front door, on the request of his wife, where he found nothing but a basket. On the covering being removed, a beautiful little child appeared, some five months old. The lady screamed, one of the lady visitors took up the baby and found a note pinned to its dress, which charged the gentleman of the house with being its father, and implored him to support it. A rich scene ensued between the injured wife and the indignant husband, the latter utterly denying all knowledge of the little one and asserting his innocence. The friends interfered, and at last the wife was induced to forgive the husband, although he still stood to it like a Trojan that he had always been a faithful husband. Finally the lady very roguishly told her husband that it was strange that he should not know his own child, for it was their mutual offspring, which had just been taken from its cradle up stairs by the nurse, for the very purpose of playing the joke.

EXQUISITE SENTIMENT.—"What!" exclaimed the accomplished and fashionable Fitzwiggle to the exquisitely lovely Miss De La Sparrowgrass; "what would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon those sealing-wax lips?"

"I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be—*stationery!*"

☞THE ALARM felt among the bachelors on account of the decision, by the courts, that a few visits and friendly attentions to a lady might be construed into an engagement is subsiding, under the following method of protection. Out West, the bachelors provide themselves with cards duly labelled, "Good for this call only!" which are sufficient evidence of no serious intentions.

☞"MY DEAR, come in and go to bed," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned from the fair, in a decidedly "how-come-you-so" state. "You must be dreadful tired, sure with your long walk of six miles."

"Arrah! get away with your nonsense," said Pat; "it wasn't the *length* of the way, at all that fatigued me—'twas the *breadth* of it."

☞A conductor of a night train on one of the rail roads approached a sleepy passenger the other night, and asked him for his check. "Check!" replied the sleepy passenger, half awake, "I've stopped a giving of them. My last would draw no cash." He must be one of those chaps who were recently affected by the panic.

☞A Yankee, who had just come from Florence, being asked what he had seen and admired, and whether he was not in raptures with the Venus de Medici, replied, "Well, to tell the truth, I don't care much about these stone gals."

☞"THEY SAY——," said Kerchberg.

"It is not true!" exclaimed Faustina.

"What is not true, Countess?" asked he in amazement.

"Whatever begins with 'they say,' is on the face of it not true."

☞It was never determined until recently who struck Billy Patterson. No one doubts now that he was struck by the panic.

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In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to $1 50 per annum, cash in advance. If payment is not made in advance, $2,00 will be charged if paid within the year; whenever a subscriber suffers his account to remain unsettled at the end of the year, $2,50 will be charged. ☞*These Terms will be strictly and invariably adhered to.*☜

All of our present subscribers who will make payment *before the first day of January next*, shall receive the *Gazette* at the above named rate of $1,50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us $2,00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. WALKER.

ROBERT J. WALKER has resigned the Governorship of Kansas and has written a long, able and courteous letter to the Secretary of State, setting forth his reasons for tendering his resignation. This movement of Gov. Walker's is, doubtless, a source of great disappointment to the Abolitionists, as they confidently expected that he would be *removed* by Mr. Buchanan, in which event they intended to raise their hypocritical howl of pity and condolence, (which always forms a part of their tactics on such occasions) thinking thereby to wheedle the friends of Gov. W. into their own ranks. But, "alas! alack! and a-well-a-day!" Gov. Walker *has removed himself* and by doing so has likewise removed the material of which the Abolitionists had so fondly hoped to manufacture any quantity of "thunder." We pity the poor fellows—indeed, we do! "Gov. Ford's fund" has long since been exhausted and it is hard, therefore, to raise popular excitement on the subject of "Bleeding Kansas," to the pitch required by the Abolitionists for the attainment of their objects. For this reason it was cruel in Gov. Walker to resign. But if he chooses to break the hearts of the Abolitionists, we can't help it. That is his affair, not ours, however much we may deprecate it.

We have not the space to give the whole of Gov. Walker's letter, nor do we believe that it would be of much interest to many of our readers. According to the result of the late election, a large majority of the people of Bedford county, are in favor of minding their own business, and letting the people of Kansas manage theirs. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that there will be enough on the subject of Kansas, in this issue, for the enjoyment of our readers, without copying Gov. Walker's letter which would occupy about one entire page of our paper. In order, however, to give no cause of complaint to the Abolitionists, we subjoin the following extract, in which Gov. Walker proves conclusively that Slavery cannot be made to exist in Kansas.

I have said that the slavery question as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject and show, that after three years' experiment, when I arrived in Kansas, there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing; that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished Southern statesmen John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the winter climate, even of Eastern Kansas, is colder than that of New England, and that the pro-slavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, consolidated with the pro-slavery Territorial Legislature, on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did distinctly abandon the slavery issue, because, as set forth by one of their number, "the pro-slavery party was in a small and admitted minority," "and the co-operation of the free-State Democrats was invited, as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic free State." Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of climate and the well-known will of the people, none contended that slavery could be established there.

The Problem Solved.

Under the administration of the present Know-Nothing-Abolition Governor, speculation in banks, has had the most unbounded license. In 1855, *ten* new banks were incorporated, *nine* re-chartered, and the capital of other banks increased to the sum of $200,000. The entire increase of banking capital in the State, during that year was $2,525,000! This was the work of a Know-Nothing-Abolition Governor and Legislature. In 1856, the Democrats having a majority in the Legislature, there were *no new banks* incorporated and but four re-chartered, while the increase of banking capital was but $1,100,000. In 1857 when the Know Nothings and Abolitionists again had the control of the Legislature, there were *sixteen new banks* incorporated with a capital of $4,500,000, and the capital of other banks increased $750,000. Thus, it will be seen, that during Gov. Pollock's administration, the banking capital of the State has been increased nearly *nine millions of dollars*! And this, we hold, has been the cause of the late crash in money matters. Thus do we solve the problem of the financial revulsion in Pennsylvania, from which we are now trying to recover.

☞The publication of the Bloomsburg *Star of the North*, will be continued by the widow of R. W. Weaver, Esq.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The President has very justly removed F. P. STANTON, from the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory, he (Stanton) having violated his instructions by calling together the Territorial Legislature for the purpose of interfering in the arrangements made by the late Constitutional Convention for taking the vote on the "slavery question." GEN. DENVER, a man of great force of character, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stanton. Fanaticism, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, will meet with no milk-and-water treatment at the hands of Denver. May there be enough of the "Old Hickory" leaven in him—and from what we are told of him, we believe there is—to silence soon and forever the discontented, hypocritical and agitating demagogues in Kansas, who have shown themselves to be ever ready to commit perjury, murder and treason, aye, who are willing to see the very Freedom they prate so much about, trampled in the dust, if thereby the election of an Abolition President in 1860, could be secured.

Mr. Secretary Stanton in his message to the Territorial Legislature, holds the following language:

The law passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the organization of a Convention to frame a Constitution for the government of Kansas as one of the States of the Union, was adopted at a period when, unfortunately, the people of the Territory were divided by a bitter hostility, resulting from the previous state of commotion and civil war. In consequence of this embittered feeling, and the mutual distrust naturally thereby engendered, one of the parties, composing a large majority of the people, refrained almost entirely from any participation in the proceedings instituted under the law aforesaid. The census therein provided for was imperfectly obtained from an unwilling people, in nineteen counties of the Territory; while in the remaining counties, being also nineteen in number, from various causes, no attempt was made to comply with the law. In some instances, people and officers were alike averse to the proceeding: in others, the officers neglected or refused to act; and in some, there was but a small population, and no efficient organization, enabling the people to secure a representation in the Convention.—Under the operation of all these causes combined, a census list was obtained of only *nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one legal voters*, confined to precisely one-half the counties of the Territory, *though these undoubtedly contained much the larger part of the population.*

At the election which followed in the pursuance of the law, *only two thousand two hundred persons being less than one fourth of the registered voters, participated, in any manner, in the choice of delegates*, either by voting for those elected, or for other persons. The average aggregate vote in favor of the successful candidates was about eighteen hundred.

It thus appears that in the election of the 15th June last, for the delegates to the Convention, the great mass of the people refrained from voting, and left the whole proceeding, with all its important consequences, to the active minority, under whose auspices the law had been enacted, and also executed, so far as that could be done by the executive officers, without the concurrence of a majority of the people.

THAT THE REFUSAL OF THE MAJORITY TO GO INTO THE ELECTION FOR DELEGATES WAS UNFORTUNATE, IS NOW TOO APPARENT TO BE DENIED. IT HAS PRODUCED ALL THE EVILS AND DANGERS OF THE PRESENT CRITCAL HOUR.

Now, here is the positive and emphatic statement of a high public officer in Kansas, THAT THE REFUSAL OF THE MAJORITY TO GO INTO THE ELECTION FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, "HAS PRODUCED ALL THE EVILS AND DANGERS OF THE PRESENT CRITICAL HOUR." The question arises, what party constitutes that *majority?* It is answered by the result of the late election in Kansas for Delegates to Congress and Members of the Legislature, *the so-called "Free State men" under the control of the Abolition leaders, Lane and Robinson, are the party that constitute that majority!* Therefore, by refusing to vote at the election held to choose delegates to the Constitutional Convention, according to the testimony of Secretary Stanton, the Abolitionists in Kansas have caused "the evils and dangers of the present critical hour." Let them be held responsible for it at the bar of public opinion.

A Foe on this Side of Kansas.

The Democratic press of this State, seem to have almost entirely lost sight of the great question which but a few weeks ago commanded their earnest and undivided attention, and which at present requires, and will, for some time to come, require their anxious and careful consideration. We allude to the problem of the late financial revulsion. That subject standing out so prominently on our political horizon has been suddenly eclipsed by the foggy orb of "Bleeding Kansas," and almost every Democratic editor of the State since looking upon that eclipse, has seen nothing but little globes of Kansas moonshine dancing in his vision.—Jesting aside, we consider this reprehensible in the highest degree. In the name of Common Sense, let us attend to our own business first, and, then, after we shall have provided for our own welfare, we may speculate on the follies of the people of Kansas. "Charity begins at home," says the old adage, and we think, as Democrats of Pennsylvania, we can profit by conforming to the doctrine which it teaches.—We need not mount our Rosinantes and go on a mad-cap expedition for the purpose of shivering our lances against imaginary wind-mills in Kansas. We have a foe at our own doors, which the people call upon us to fight; a foe who has "millions" for his own defence, but "not one cent for tribute" to the interests of the public. Whilst we are making a great "ado about nothing" in the discussion of Kansas affairs, this enemy of ours is fortifying his position and preparing to make an attack upon us which, if we are not ready to meet it, we shall remember in sorrow for years to come. He will fight us in our Legislative Halls, armed with the weapons of bribery; he will intrigue with our weak representatives and hire the treacherous to stab us when we least expect it. It is not difficult to recognize this enemy.—He cannot disguise himself in these days of financial ruin. Every Democrat (at least every one who believes in the doctrines of Washington, Jackson and Buchanan) beholds him in that speculating monster, the *Bank of Issue.*—If there are Democrats who cannot see this enemy, let them look in their pocket-books.

SHAMEFUL TRICKERY.

David Wilmot, the late Abolition candidate for Governor (the man who "stumped Packer," you know,) it will be remembered, resigned his Judgeship so that he could canvass the State for the office to which he aspired. Gov. Pollock appointed a gentleman by the name of Bullock to succeed David. Judge Bullock sat on "the bench" while David was running for Governor and until a few weeks after the election, when Gov. Pollock re-instated the said David in the Judgeship. It is supposed that Wilmot would have been re-appointed to his former position on the very next day after the election, but that a rumor had reached the Governor that owing to a very loud clap of thunder his hearing was badly affected, and, therefore, it is presumed, His Excellency postponed the matter for a few weeks, hoping that by that time David's tympanum would once more be able to withstand the sledge-hammer eloquence of Bradford lawyers. But be that as it may, Wilmot again wears the ermine, by appointment from Gov. Pollock. So his resignation was but a trick, after all, to delude the people into the belief that he was too honorable a man to draggle his judicial robes in the mire of politics. Such trickery is shameful, indeed, and Mr. Bullock must have been a great *calf* to allow himself to be made the instrument by which it was played off.

But Gov. Pollock has lately made some other appointments which cast the Wilmot dodge, dishonorable as it was, far into the shade.

The following from the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pittsburg *Union*, will show our readers what this *Honorable* Governor is engaged in doing:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 14, 1857.

EDITORS OF THE UNION:—You have already commented with proper severity, on the appointment of Wilmot as Judge, after the dodge of his resignation had failed to accomplish its purpose of making him Governor. A similar dodge has taken place in your own county. One of your notaries, whose commission would have expired a few weeks after the inauguration of Governor Packer, resigned a few days since, and received from Governor Pollock, a new commission, having three years to run; thus, by a mean trick, taking the patronage out of the hands of the next Governor. How many more of Gov. Pollock's notaries will avail themselves of this new wrinkle, I am not advised. But there is a rumor now circulating in our borough, said to be believed by those well informed, that your Sealer of Weights and Measures, and your Flour Inspector, are to resign a day or two before the expiration of Gov. Pollock's term, and receive re-appointments, either for themselves or their political friends—to last three years longer. If this dodge should be carried out, it will spoil the calculations of some good Democrats of your county, who are looking for these places. And Gov. Packer will have no chance of paying it back at the end of his term, for it so happens, that his term commences on the 11th (second Tuesday) of January, 1858, and will expire on the 8th of January, 1861, the second Tuesday in that year coming three days earlier than in 1858, so that those appointed on the 10th of next month, will hold clear through Governor Packer's term. True, a Governor of Pennsylvania should be above this sort of thing, but if he is not, how are you going to help it? and what will our friends, who expect these places, do about it? Yours, TAXPON.

The Difference.

The opposition to the Democratic party had a majority in the last Congress and they spent about $300,000 of the people's money in electing a Speaker. In the present Congress, the Democrats have a majority, and the Speaker was chosen on the first ballot. It is easy to be seen which party tries to subserve the interests of the people and which aims but at the plunder of the public treasury.

STATE TREASURER.

We learn with pleasure, that HON. H. S. MAGRAW, the present efficient and trustworthy State Treasurer, will be a candidate for re-election to that office. Mr. Magraw deserves the office and the Legislature will do itself credit by continuing him in the position.

The Kansas Question.

Alluding to the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, the Indiana State Sentinel says—

"We believe that the admission of Kansas with the constitution framed by the Lecompton convention with the prohibition of slavery by the vote of the people, would be an act which would give peace to that territory, settle all the political difficulties which have so long disturbed her, and would be hailed with satisfaction by the country generally. Yet we would not, as we have before said, desire it at the sacrifice of any of the political rights of her people. But the difficulties which have so violently agitated the country upon Kansas affairs did not break down the democratic party, as was confidently predicted by our political opponents nor will those now existing have that effect. The democratic party, acting as it always has for the best interests and with a just respect for the rights of the whole country, will move on in the same successful career which has characterized her past history."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in session at Knoxville, has decided that betting on an election held out of the State is not indictable in Tennessee. Betting on the result of an election in Kentucky, for instance, is not an offence against the laws of Tennessee.

Brevities.

—There has been a row at the gate of Jerusalem, between the villagers of Bethlehem and those of Thamar, in which one man was killed. Pilgrims were numerous and every where conspicuous. It was the crew of the American frigate Congress who were all allowed to go ashore, and make their way to the Holy City, instead of getting drunk at Joppa.

—Few insects live more than a year in their perfect state. Their first state is the egg, then the caterpillar, then the chrysalis or pupa, and finally the procreative form. But in these changes there are infinite degrees and varieties of transition, all of which constitute the pleasing and very instructive study of entomology.

—The good people at Janesville, Wis, were recently furnished with a bit of excitement, growing out of the cow-hiding of Mr. John P. Hoyt, a well known banker of that city, by Mrs. Clarinda Andrews, the proprietress of a millinery store in the same place. Cause—alleged unfair treatment.

—The Egyptians manufactured perfumes so perfectly that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase, in a museum in England, still retains a powerful odor, though it must be between two and three thousand years old.

—An action for debt by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after marriage, was tried in the Common Pleas of Perry county, Pa., a few days ago, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband. The Court decided that she could, and delivered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,508.

—Brigham Young is said to be one of the proprietors of the town of Florence in Nebraska Territory, and has also certain special rights in the ferry privilege at that place, by which his followers are to be ferried across the Missouri at half their usual rates. The fact of his ownership has but recently been ascertained, and has caused no little excitement among the Nebraska "Gentiles."

—Mr. Isaac Buchanan, candidate for the new provincial Parliament for the county of Huron, conceiving that the British form of government is unsuited to the wants of Canada, in an address to the electors declares himself in favor of the American system.

—Printer's ink served a pretty turn at Lowell, in catching the Davenport boy medium at playing on the musical instruments, instead of the spirits, as was pretended. The ink was rubbed over the keys of the instrument; the music was produced, and lo! the boy's fingers were besmeared with the sticky stuff!

—It is contradicted by a Russian authority that the project of the emancipation of the serfs in that country is near its realization. A variety of conflicting opinions and interests may retard the measure for some years longer.

—In Columbus, (Ga.) on Monday night, James Garrard killed a woman by the name of Susan Brown, and then stabbed himself in several places. He is yet living, but it is said he cannot recover.

—Henry Fennon, a tailor, about 38 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, was found dead in the woods between North Wayne and Readfield, Maine, on the 4th instant. He has been missing since September last.

—A draft of thirty men arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, in the steamer Louisiana, from Baltimore, and proceeded to the navy yard. They are to be put on board the sloop-of-war Marion, which is to proceed shortly to the coast of Africa.

—The wife of Senator Benites, of San Antonio, Texas, has recently given birth to her nineteenth child. She is but 38 years old.

—It is reported that the official canvass of the vote in Minnesota for territorial delegates to Congress exhibits the following result; Kingsbury, Democrat, 15,188; McClure, Republican 12,999; majority for Kingsbury, 2,189.

—The United States Agricultural Society will hold their annual session at the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, on the 13th day of January.

—A man attempted to seize a favorable opportunity, a few days since, but his hold slipped, and he fell to the ground considerably injured.

—In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says extra brands of flour are selling in that city at $4 a barrel.

—If a cigar makes a man ill, will a cheroot make a Man-illa?

—A hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbor, but through knowledge shall the just be delivered.

—Iranistan, the memorial of humbug and folly, at Bridgeport, Ct., has lately been burned It was insured for more than it was worth, and it is said was set on fire.

—Theodore Sedgwick has been appointed United States District Attorney for New York in place of John M'Keon, removed.

—All of the wives of the cabinet officers at Washington intend to be 'at home' on Thursdays during the winter.

—A monument to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene is to be erected in North Carolina.

—The Mormon war will close, for years, perhaps, the overland route to California by way of the south pass.

—The new Secretary of Legation to Paris Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has arrived, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

—The grasshoppers are still troublesome in various parts of Texas, especially in the neighborhood of Gonzales.

—The number of State paupers in Massachusetts is 3,173.

—Governor W. F. Packer is now at Washington.

—The Legislature of Minnesota met at St. Paul on the 2d of December, and both Houses organized. All the officers elected were Democrats.

—Matthew Kerr, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Wrightsville, Pa., died on Saturday last.

—The wife of Vice-President Breckinridge is at Baton Rouge, La., in ill health.

The Kansas Constitution.

The following is a synopsis of the Kansas Constitution to which we invite the attention of our readers:

ORDINANCE.

The ordinance with which the constitution begins, proposes the relinquishment of the right of the State to tax Government lands within the States on the grant by Government of four sections of land in each township to the State for school purposes, the grant of all salt springs, &c., the payment to the State of five per cent of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the State, the grant of 72 sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land on two lines of railroad through the State, one North and South, and the other from the Missouri river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble recites the circumstances of the formation of the Constitution, and the style of the State. Art. 1. Fixes the State boundaries. Art. 2. Provides that no county on the Missouri or Kansas rivers shall be reduced to less than 20 miles square, and no other to less than 500 square miles. The powers of the government are to be Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Governor shall hold office two years. 2. Governor to be elected; returns to be sent to House of Representatives; contested elections to be determined by Legislature. 3. Governor shall be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States 20 years, and the State 5 years, and shall not hold the office more than 4 in 6 years. 4. His salary to be fixed by law. 5. He shall have command of the Military of the State. 6. He may require information from the Department. 7. May convene the Legislature in emergencies. 8. Shall inform the Legislature as to the state of the Government, and recommend measures for their action. 9. Shall see that the laws are executed. 10. May grant reprieves or pardons. 11. All commissions shall be in the name of the State and sealed. 12. The sea of the State to be kept by the Governor. It shall be the present territorial seal until otherwise ordered. 13. Vacancies not provided for to be filled by Legislature. 14. The Secretary of the State to be elected for two years. 15. All bills passing the Legislature to be presented to the Governor, to be signed or returned with his objections. 16. Resolutions, except in certain cases, to be signed by the Governor. 17. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected, and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead. 19. Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate. 20. A State Treasurer and Auditor to be elected to serve two years.—21. A Sheriff, Treasurer, to be elected in each county.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Legislature to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 2. No U. S. officer, except postmasters, or persons holding a lucrative office under the State to be eligible; or (3,) any person convicted of a penitentiary offence, or guilty of embezzling the funds of the State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two years, and (5,) of the Senate for four years. 6. Senators at the first session to draw lots, one-half to serve two years and the other four. 7. The number of Senators not to be less than 13 nor more than 33; and (8,) the members of the House not more than 100. 9. Fixes the style of the laws 10. Each house may determine its own rules, 11. May punish disorderly behavior by fine or imprisonment. 12. Each House shall keep a journal.—13. Neither shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. 14. The two Houses shall elect officers. 15. A majority of either House shall constitute a quorum. 16. Compensation of members to be fixed by law. 17. Bills may originate in either house. 18. Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in either House.—19. To sit with open doors. 20. Every law to embrace only one subject. 21. Every act to be plainly worded. 22. Legislature to meet every two years. 23. Shall provide for enumeration of inhabitants and apportionment of Representatives. 24. The Legislature shall not grant divorces, &c., but shall confer such power on the Courts by general law. 25. Due diligence shall be exercised by all civil officers in the rendition of fugitives from service or labor in other States. Then follows an apportionment for members of the first Legislature—44 Representatives, 19 Senators.

JUDICIARY.

SEC. The judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts Courts of Probate, &c. 2, 3 and 4 Supreme Court to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates; the Court to have appellate jurisdiction only, and to hold two sessions annually at the seat of Government. 5. May elect a Clerk and Reporter. 6. State to be divided into circuits. 7. Defines extent of jurisdiction of Circuit Court to be held in each year. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery, and (10) in each county a Court of Probate. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each county. 13. Compensation of Judges to be fixed by law. 13. The Chief Justice and Associates to be elected by the electors of the State, Circuit Judges by their respective Circuits, and Chancery Judges by the Chancery Divisions. 14. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor. 15. The Supreme Court Judges to hold office six years, and to be classified so as to make one election every two years. Other Judges to be elected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions. 18. Fixes the style of legal process. 19. There shall be an Attorney General of the State elected, and a sufficient number of District Attornies, to hold offices four years. 20. Vacancies in these offices or clerks of Courts to be provided for. 21. The Representatives to have the sole power of impeachment. 22. Impeachment to be tried by the Senate. 23. The Governor and all civil officers to be liable to impeachment.

The Slavery clause of the Constitution, which is to be stricken out or retained as the people may determine at the election on the 21st inst., we copy entire, as follows:—

SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of the State: *Provided* That such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants: *and, provided also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the U. States, resident of the State one year and of the county three months, shall be entitled to vote. 2. Voting to be by ballot. 3. Electors privileged from arrest during attendance at elections. 4. No elector to be required to do militia duty on the day of election. 5. No elector, by reason of absence, shall loose his residence by remaining from the State on business. 6. No person in the military or other service of the United States shall by reason of such service be denied a resident of the State.—7. No person not qualified as an elector shall be elected or appointed to office. 8. The Legislature may exclude convicts from voting. 9. General elections to be held on the day and year fixed by the Legislature.

FINANCE.

SEC. 1. Taxation shall be uniform. 2. Sufficient to be levied annually to meet the expenses of Government. 3. Extraordinary expenses may be met by laws, but these shall never exceed $500,000, and such loans shall provide for an annual tax to meet the interest, to be continued until the debt is paid. 4. The Legislature may borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, &c. 5. No scrip or evidence of debt shall be issued for any other purpose than the foregoing. 6. State, school, religious and charitable property shall be exempt from taxation. 7. Money shall be paid out of Treasury only in pursuance of appropriation law. 8. Statements of the receipts and expenditures to be published with the laws, every session.

REVENUE.

SEC. 1. Revenue bills must originate in House of Representatives. 2. Taxable property shall pay tax in proportion to its value. 3. The Legislature may levy an income tax and tax trades, professions, &c. 4. Lands to be classified in three classes, and an *ad valorem* tax assessed. 5. A capitation tax shall be paid by every able bodied male citizen over 21 and under 60 years. 6. Railroad incomes from gifts of public land may be taxed 10 cents on the $100. 7. No lotteries shall be authorized as a source of revenue. 8. Donations of land or money from the General Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall provide against the waste or damage of the public lands, and for the security of the proceeds. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements shall be encouraged, and the Legislature shall ascertain and make appropriations for proper objects.

CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law. 2. No corporations shall take private property without the consent of the owner. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and restrict their power of taxation, borrowing money, &c. 4. Banks of deposit and exchange may be incorporated but they shall not issue paper money. 5. One Bank of discount and issue with not more than two branches may be established, but the act of incoporation shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by a vote of the people. 6. The bank and branches to be mutually liable for all the debts of each other, the stockholders liable to an amount equal to their stock, and no law shall be passed in any way sanctioning a suspension of specie payments. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or other corporation, nor shall the credit of the State be loaned to any person or corporation.

MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The militia shall embrace all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempt. 2. Citizens opposed to bearing arms may pay such equivalent as may be prescribed. 3. All militia officers to be elected by their several companies, battallions, regiments, &c.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. Schools and the means of knowledge shall be forever encouraged. 2. The Legislature shall preserve the lands donated to the State for school purposes, and faithfully apply the funds derivable therefrom. 3. Free common schools shall be established in every township in the State. 4. The Legislature shall make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support of schools, whenever the other funds are insufficient, and (5,) shall pass laws for their government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of Government, until otherwise ordered. 2. Persons chosen or appointed to office under the State shall take oath faithfully to perform their duties. 3. The laws, records, judicial proceedings, &c., shall be kept and conducted in the English language. 4. Aliens who may become *bona fide* residents, shall enjoy the same rights as native-born citizens. 5. County seats only to be removed on a vote of the citizens. 6. All property owned by the wife at her marriage, or acquired afterward by gift or devise, shall be her separate property, and laws be passed for registration and protection. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and punishing bribery and improper practices. 8. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies.

The Declaration of Rights is similar to the Declarations of all our other States C[illegible] tions.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Kriss Kingle—The annual visit of good old Santa Claus will have been made to the firesides of many of our readers before this number of our paper will reach them. May that visit find them all on the sunny side of this life and may the jolly old St. Nicholas bring every one of them a good Christmas dinner and an appetite to enjoy it. To all our friends we heartily wish "a merry Christmas."

Lexington College.—The College buildings, Libraries and apparatus of this Institution were destroyed by fire, some days ago. The loss is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000.—There was an insurance on the property of $50,00. We understand that the College is to be re-built and re-furnished on a larger and more extensive scale. This is the institution of which the celebrated Alex. Campbell is the President.

U. S. Supreme Court.—Do not be startled, dear reader, if you be an Abolitionist! We do not intend saying anything about the Dred Scott case, but merely to inform you that Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, has been nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by Judge Curtis' resignation.

Largest Hog.—We are informed that Mr. ALONZO ROBBINS fattened the largest porker of our Borough, for the present killing season, his Lordship weighing 410 pounds! Quite a little pig that we should say. Those who are trying to beat it, had better give it up, we think. Kill your pigs, friends, and make them up quickly into hams, sausages and mince-pies, or else feed them on that execrable song says:

"Big pig, little pig,
Root, hog, or die!"

For we are afraid it would require too much corn to beat Robbins, this time.

Governor of Nebraska.—Col. Richardson, of Illinois, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska. His appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

Democratic Meeting in New York.—An immense gathering of Democratic citizens took place in New York city on Thursday evening of last week. The policy of the Administration was sustained by the meeting in strong and emphatic resolutions.

Oregon.—The latest advices from Oregon state that the election held in that territory resulted in the adoption of the Constitution as submitted, the rejection of slavery, and the exclusion of free negroes from the State. Peacefully and quietly Oregon knocks for admission into the Union, as a Free State, although the Abolitionists raised the cry, a few months ago that the Democratic party would try to make it a Slave State. Soon Minnesota and Nebraska will also be admitted as Free States. Verily, Slavery is making astounding "aggressions on free territory," under Democratic administrations! Why, it almost makes one's hair stand on end" to think of it!

Death of Col. Wynkoop.—We chronicle with sorrow the untimely death of Col. F. M. Wynkoop, late U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which took place near Tamaqua, on the 13th of the present month.—He was out hunting with a servant, when a gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged, the contents taking effect in Col. W.'s leg, and causing his death in half an hour! Col. Wynkoop served with distinction in the Mexican War.

Congress.—Nothing of importance has been transacted in the Lower House within the last week. There was a spirited debate on the Lecompton Constitution" between Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, the former taking a position against the Constitution, and the latter urging very sensibly, that there is no necessity, as yet, for discussion of that instrument as it had not been presented to Congress. The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Treasury Note Bill, on Saturday week, but the Committe rose after several speeches had been made. We notice with pleasure that Pennsylvania is honored with the *Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means*, in the person of HON. J. GLANCY JONES. A correspondent of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, says our member, HON. WILSON REILLY is "Chairman of the Committee of Expenditures in the War Department. He is also a member of the Committee on Patents. In the Senate, Mr. Green made a strong and argumentative speech in support of the Administration on the Kansas question. The appointment of Gen. Walker, as Secretary of Kansas was confirmed by a vote of 29 to 19. This is considered as a test vote of the Senate, on the Kansas policy of the Administration. The Senate passed the Treasury Note Bill on Saturday evening. It provides for an issue of twenty millions of dollars in sums of not less than $100 bearing an interest of six per cent. or less, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The operation of the act is limited to the 1st of January, 1859.

Real Estate for Sale.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mahala Wemmer, offering at public sale the valuable real estate, late the property of James Wemmer dec'd. Also to that of Mrs. Sarah Grove. There will be good opportunities offered at both of these sales for profitable investment.

We have received documents,—to HON. WILSON REILLY, and D. J. MACKEY, Esq., of Philadelphia, for early copies of the President's Message.

A fine assortment of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes just received and for sale at

Common Schools.

NO. 2.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

County Superintendents are furnished with two kinds of certificates. *Teachers County and Teachers Provisional.* The first kind is intended to stand good in the county from year to year without re-examination. The new edition, issued in October last, is intended to supersede the old one which has been nulled, and cannot hold good any longer. Applicants for this certificate are required not merely, to be *thorough* in qualifications, but to be well *skilled* in the *art of teaching*, also. This is the vital point. Young teachers, therefore, cannot obtain it till they have proved their ability to teach. This kind is very scarce in the county. Most of those issued heretofore, have been substituted by the provisional one. And those still holding the old professional ones, cannot be employed upon its license.

The second kind has the teacher's qualifications marked upon the face of it by numbers.—No. 1. signifies, Very Good: 2. Good: 3. Middling: 4. Poor: and 5. Very Poor. When a teacher is very good in a particular branch, he receives No. 1, when he is a little less than very good, he receives No. 2. Nos. 3. 4. and 5. are considered rather deficient. The numbers are given according to the judgment of the Superintendent. Errors, of course, are *possible;* but when they so occur, they generally lean to the side of the Teacher; but should any one think that the error is against him, a second hearing will be granted, upon application with a proper explanation. But notwithstanding this, it has been discovered that two teachers, after having been favored by the Superintendent, secretly erased the numbers they received, and put down such as suited their convenience better. Whilst this is to be regretted, yet it is some satisfaction to know, that in the large and important class of society formed by the teachers in this county, only two of this stamp have been discovered. The certificates are always given on clean paper, and when they are blurred about the place of the numbers, the directors always think that something is wrong. No. 1. may be given in one or two branches, and No. 2, 3, or 4, in the next. It is not a good sign if the certificate be not presented in applying for a school. The directors generally understand this, and do not article with teachers till they are well satisfied.

A very good plan of grading the certificates has been adopted by most of the board in the county. The best, receives the highest wages. The difference should be made so great that every teacher, holding a provisional certificate, would set about to improve himself. In some districts No. 3. cannot be employed: in others it is employed from necessity. No. 4. and 5. should never be employed at all.

It is confidently expected that the different Boards of Directors in the county, will excuse the Teachers who attend the County Institute.

SUPERINTENDENT.

PULMONARY DISEASES.

There is a remedy prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. that has won great renown in the way of curing the various incipient diseases of the Lungs and Pulmonary apparatus. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is no quack nostrum, but has won and kept the confidence of men of the highest standing. Dr. Keyser prepares and mixes all the ingredients of the Pectoral Syrup with his own hands, and says that he will continue to do so. If you wish a good medicine for a Cough or Cold you can buy it at the Agencies.

For sale by Samuel Brown, Bedford, and by Colvin & Robinson, Schellsburg.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$1 50	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	90	Eggs, per doz.	12½ "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	62½ "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

MARRIED:

On Thursday the 17th at the Lutheran Parsonage by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Adam Imler and Miss Mary Fetter both of Bedford Township.

On the 15th inst., by Wm. C. Wisegarver, Esq., Mr. Isaac Berkheimer to Miss Eve Ann, daughter of Samuel M. Sleek, all of St. Clair tp., in this county.

DIED:

On Saturday, the 19th inst., Mr. Joseph Hunt of Cumberland Valley, aged fifty four years and eight months.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His last illness was brief—his disease, typhoid fever. A large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place. Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh. Com.

New Advertisements.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County that an appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' office in the Borough of Bedford on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodbery, on Monday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snakespring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harison, Londondery, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniatta, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the Several acts of assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to Law.

Attest. WM. WHETSTONE,
H. Nicodemus, clerk, H. J. BRUNNER,
Commissioners office, C. EVANS.
December 25th 1857, Commissioners.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate, late the Property of

JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on *Saturday the 16th day of January*, 1858, all the real estate of said deceased, being

441 ACRES AND 64 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Michael Herner, Nathan Grubb and others.

TERMS:—One third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the widow; one third to be paid at confirmation of sale at February Term, 1858, and the balance one third in two equal annual payments. MAHALA WEMMER,
Dec. 18, 1857. Administratrix.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS!

Purchased at a cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprize the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also a Certificate in the award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars*, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also, the beautiful *TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.* Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate *gratis.*

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents* per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
dec11,'57. 548 Broadway, New-York.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.
Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.
Aug. 14. 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Aug. 21, 1857.

War in India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S

NEW GOODS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, VESTINGS, JEANS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of DELAINES, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, and other VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania banks received at par, as well as the notes of other States. J. REED.
Oct. 30, '57.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS AND CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, offered to the people of Bedford County. The *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted especially, and when not fully recalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.
Sept. 18, 1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemmon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
JAMES MADARA.

Nov. 2, 1857.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemmon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madara, in the Books, property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

HENRY S. KING.
Nov. 20, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Paonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents cash per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY,

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK.

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure a prompt supply he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel. Persons wishing coal will find it to their interest to give him a call, as the coal is of the best quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be had for elsewhere. The subscriber can be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons wishing to purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD [illegible]

STRAY HOGS.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Harrison township, Bedford county, sometime last June, two hogs, supposed to be about nine months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take away, or else they will be disposed of as the law directs.

Dec. 18, 1857. 3-t. [illegible]d.

Estate of William [illegible], late of Bedford County, deceased.

At the Judges of the same Court, held at Bedford, in and for the county, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857.

The petition of S. L. Russell, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits that were of the said deceased, at the time of his death, and also of all the real estate of the said deceased, which has been sold by the said administrator, pursuant to an order of this Court, and which remains unpaid, and of the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, setting forth that the said deceased died seized of a certain tract of land situate in Napier township, Bedford county, containing about four hundred acres, more or less, and that the said deceased, in his lifetime, made sale of the said tract of land to one Henry Rosenberry, and that the said Rosenberry, since the death of the said deceased, has paid a large portion of the purchase money, and has made valuable improvements on the said tract of land, and that the said deceased, in his lifetime, executed a deed for the said tract of land to the said Rosenberry, but that the said deed has been lost or mislaid, and cannot be found, and praying the Court to direct the said administrator to execute a deed for the said tract of land to the said Henry Rosenberry, his heirs and assigns, upon the payment of the residue of the purchase money, and the interest thereon, which is now due and owing to the said administrator, as by the petition on file in this office will more fully appear.

And now, to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above petition, and the prayer thereof, by the Court, and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of the above Commission, I will proceed to take depositions, in the above stated case on Monday the 4th day of January, 10 o'clock, A. M, at the office of John Smith, Esq., in the borough of Schellsburg.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31st day of December, that valuable farm on which she now resides, lying one mile north-west of Schellsburg, on Chestnut ridge, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE ACRES, seventy of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two STORY LOG HOUSE, with a never failing spring of water at the door, with spring-house; also tenant house, DOUBLE LOG BARN, an excellent orchard of choice fruit of all kinds—adjoining lands of Henry Horn, Geo. M. Colvin, Anthony Smith and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH GROVE.
Schellsburg, Dec. 11, 1857.

Broad Top Coal.

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.
Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

Notice to Collectors.

ALL collectors before 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January next. Those delinquents after that day, will be proceeded against immediately without respect of persons.

Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857, are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, December 11, 1857.

Attention, Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of training, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform (with Pompoon) an appeal will be held immediately after parade, a full turn out is desired,

By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, O. S.
Dec. 11, 1857.

Public Auction.

The subscribers wishing to dispose of their entire stock of Merchandize, will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at their store in [illegible] RUN, WEST PROVIDENCE TP., on *Tuesday 22d day of December* next.

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure a prompt supply he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel. Persons wishing coal will find it to their interest to give him a call, as the coal is of the best quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be had for elsewhere. The subscriber can be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons wishing to purchasing.

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By order of the Commissioners.
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Commissioners' Office, December 11, 1857.

Attention, Riflemen!

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By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, O. S.
Dec. 11, 1857.

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth B. Keller, by her next friend Joseph Gregor, } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 33, Nov. T. 1857.
vs.
Henry M. Keller. }

Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce, returnable 2d Monday, 8th day of February, 1858. And now to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above writ and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

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JOHN S. SCHELL,
Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31st day of December, that valuable farm on which she now resides, lying one mile north-west of Schellsburg, on Chestnut ridge, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE ACRES, seventy of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two STORY LOG HOUSE, with a never failing spring of water at the door, with spring-house; also tenant house, DOUBLE LOG BARN, an excellent orchard of choice fruit of all kinds—adjoining lands of Henry Horn, Geo. M. Colvin, Anthony Smith and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH GROVE.
Schellsburg, Dec. 11, 1857.

Broad Top Coal.

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.
Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

Notice to Collectors.

ALL collectors before 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January next. Those delinquents after that day, will be proceeded against immediately without respect of persons.

Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857, are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, December 11, 1857.

Attention, Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of training, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform (with Pompoon) an appeal will be held immediately after parade, a full turn out is desired,

By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, O. S.
Dec. 11, 1857.

NEW

Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts.
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

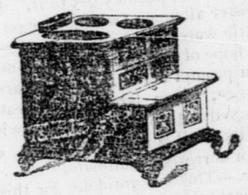
Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of Peter Morningstar.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue or outcry on the premises, on

Saturday the 19th day of December, 1857,

the Real Estate of Andrew Carn, deceased, containing 155 acres, 120 perches and allowance, situated in Bedford township, adjoining lands of John Schneebly, Daniel Imler, Michael Fetter, and Michael Hollerbaum—about 100 acres of the land is cleared; having thereon erected a

A STORY AND A HALF LOG HOUSE, A LOG BARN AND SAW-MILL. There is a good apple orchard of young trees.

TERMS—Enough to pay the debts at the confirmation of sale on the first day of February, Court week—the balance, one third 1st April 1858, and the rest in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

JOHN B FURNEY,
Adm'r of Andrew Carn, dec.

Nov 20, '57

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, in said county on Wednesday, the 23d day of December next, *a tract of land of* 125 *acres, about* 40 *acres* cleared; having thereon two small log houses and a log barn, late the property of Amos Raley, deceased. This property is on Will's Creek, near the route of the Connellsville Rail Road.

TERMS—CASH, on the confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court.

WM. M. HALL,
Adm'r of Amos Raley, dec.

Nov. 20, '57.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Cabcres, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Oct. 16, 1857.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post office at Bedford, Pa., Nov., 30th, 1857. Persons calling for letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

Allen James, Esq.,	Ash Magg. Mrs.
Burns Enoch, Mr.	Bradley James, Mr.
Cramer Joseph, Esq.,	Coursault Louis, Dr.
Fisher Mary, E. Miss	Groff Abraham, Mr.
Henderson Henry,	Hammer Julia, A. Miss
Hicks Elias, Esq.,	Henry Mary, T. Miss
Hall Joseph, Esq.,	Hale Jacob,
Kneger Elizabeth, Miss	Lee Arnold, Esq.,
Mock W. A. Esq.,	Miller Elder, A.
McGloughelen Charles,	Steck John, M.
Swerganel A. Mr.	Stuner Jerry,
Sullivan Mortz,	Shoeurder John, A.
Tiphaily Robert,	Walters George,
Webb Jason E.	

J. A. MOWRY, P. M.

Dec. 4, 1857

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—'DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.

Agricultural Department.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.

The following mode of curing beef and pork, we have perhaps given before, but will bear republication:

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1¼ lbs. salt,
¼ lb. brown sugar,
½ oz. saltpetre,
½ oz. potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will be not a little,) rises to the top and is skimmed off.—Then throw the pickle into a large tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time say from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, and the kind of meat. The meat must be well covered with the pickle and it should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO MAKE LARD CANDLES.

Messrs. Editors:—Having been the recipient of many favors through the columns of your invaluable publications, I propose as far as in me lies, to cancel the obligations already incurred, and as the first instalment, I shall offer a recipe for making hard, durable and clean burning candles of lard. The manufacture of lard candles is carried on to considerable extent in some of the Western States, particularly Wisconsin, and being monopolized by a few has proved very lucrative. The following is the recipe in toto:

To every 8 lbs of lard, add one ounce nitric acid; and the manner of making is as follows.

Having carefully weighed your lard place it over a slow fire, or at least merely melt it; then add the acid, and mould the same as tallow, and you have a clear beautiful candle.

In order to make them resemble bona fide tallow candles, you have only to add a small proportion of pure beeswax. J. A. Robison.

POISON ANTIDOTES.

Every one should be fully aware of the best remedies for some of the more common poisons, so as to be ready to *act at once* in any emergency. We will name some of these remedies—only one or two at a time, that each one may become fixed in the mind. Read the thrilling sketch on page 203, and you will never forget what antidote to give for *Corrosive Sublimate*—rather we think, you will never leave that bug poison where a child can possibly get to it. It is better to administer albumen (white of eggs) beat up with a little water, but no delay must be allowed. The only hope of counteracting this deadly poison lies in prompt action. If eggs are not on hand at once, given large and repeated doses of flour mixed with water, or better with sweet milk. Milk itself is a partial, if not complete antidote for corrosive sublimate.

Arsenic.—The best antidote for this poison is a chemical substance called *Hydrated Peroxide of Iron*, freshly prepared, which can only be obtained of a druggist. But do not wait for this. While it is being sent for, and at the first moment after discovering that arsenic has been taken, pour down dose after dose of water slightly warmed, promoting vomiting by thrusting the finger or a feather down the throat. Keep up this until the stomach has been literally washed out, at least a dozen times. A friend of ours took a teaspoonful of arsenic in mistake for cream of tartar, but discovering his error soon after, he ran to the stove and commenced drinking all he could pour down of lukewarm dish water, which happened to be there. As fast as this was thrown up he took another dose, and in this way actually swallowed and vomited half a pail full of water. He recovered without any other remedy. This treatment is good for most kinds of poison if adopted soon enough.—*American Agriculturist.*

BAKING BEETS.

A correspondent, who has traveled in Italy, says that one of the interesting novelties in that country was "Baked Beets," carried hot from the ovens and sold in the streets at almost all hours of the day. He tried them as a matter of curiosity, at first, and found them very delicious when eaten with butter, salt and pepper. Thousands buy and eat them thus, and, not unfrequently, make up an entire meal in this way. This is not new to us. In Volume XIII., page 117, we recommended baking beets, and we can assure all who will adopt this mode that they will find it much superior to boiling, as baking renders them much more tender, sweet and juicy.—*American Agriculturist.*

TO STOP POTATOES ROTTING.

We clip the following from an Agricultural exchange:—"An experienced Agriculturalist informs us that about six years ago he applied lime to Potatoes that were partly rotten, and that immediately arrested decay.—Potatoes that were partly rotten when the lime was applied, continued to rot and were lost. Since then he has made it a common practice to apply slacked lime to his potatoes as he takes them up. He puts a thin layer of lime upon the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it over the potatoes about every ten inches as they are put down. He considers this as perfectly protecting them from rotting and he has never had a rotten potatoe since he has practised it; and believes also that potatoes thus used are rendered better by the action of lime. We advise the farmers to try this plan, as it easily can be done by them all."

☞"A subscriber" wants to know how to make a cow give down her milk. Put her into a stall and put a rope around her horns, and draw her up so that the tips of the forefeet will scarcely touch the ground and proceed to milk. Another mode is to put her in the stall and tie her, then put some heavy thing, a sack of sand, for instance, across her back. A close observation will show you that when a cow is holding up her milk she raises her back bone but under either of the above plans, she cannot raise her back, and the result is, you can get her milk.

J. M.

☞"I know of no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but diligence."

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of
DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHIA.

BY Buying a book for $1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing.

DUANE RULISON,
No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞Agents Wanted.

October 2, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

W. HOERKENS,
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING

AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57-3m.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKERS' Colonade Store.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

Geo. R. Barndollar, John F. Lowry,
John C. Everhart, C. W. Ashcom.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON.
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John F. Lowry.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.
W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c! &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices, and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.
DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warrated best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

500 AGENTS WANTED.
A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!
THIRD DIVISION.

$310,000 *worth of Farm and Building Lots,*

In the Gold Region of Tepper County Virginia, to be divided amongst 6300 subscribers, on the 7th of December 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or $15 one half down the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are offered so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots & several farms are already sold & a company of settlers called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of land in different parts of Virginia now at command & will be sold to settlers on the most advantageous terms. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers are wanted; and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c

Apply to
E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
or to D. R. Anderson, Agent, Cumberland valley P. O., Bedford Co. Pa.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers"
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRYS.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice
To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends. The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. Lindsey.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin maffery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

Dr. J. M. Lindsey.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

Note.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND Dyspepsia, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as if by charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, a such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN.

Sworn and sub-cribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COOK, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. B. Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bonser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Nobb's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GOLD!!!!

THE greatest offer in gold pens, gold pencils, gold chains, and gold watches, ever made. Read the following:

A SPLENDID GOLD PREMIUM worth from five to one hundred dollars, is positively given to any person who can spare one day, or one hour a day, in getting up clubs of subscribers in town and the adjoining neighborhoods, for the best an most popular Family Newspaper now published. No expense, no outlay, no capital required of agents. An entire new plan is proposed, by which any person can succeed in making it a paying business, who will undertake the agency. A private circular for the inspection of agents only, with full list of premiums, will be sent to any one who desires it on receipt of a stamp to pay return postage. Some agents have earned $100 gold watch in one week.

Every family should at least read one paper from N. York City, without interfering with their Local Papers, which of course cannot, and should not be dispensed with. But New York being the great commercial and business centre of this Continent, no farmer, mechanic, professional man, or merchant is properly prepared for the emergencies of his calling, unless he is in communication with New York City, by means of one of its first class Newspaper mediums. Such a medium is our 'LEDGER,' neutral in politics but giving all the facts items of news and thrilling incidents worth knowing throughout the country.

A VALUABLE GIFT

Each new subscriber will receive with the first No. of his or her paper, one of the new and beautiful glass pointed pencils,* just imported from Europe, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for this country. This is the most ingenious and useful little improvement of the present age, and is the only pencil ever made that will write with ink, making it both a pen and pencil of the finest quality at the same time. It will last for years, and for practical use is worth more than any gold pen in market.

For list of premiums and full particulars, address HALL & WEST, Publishers, New York City.

*These Pencils supplied to the trade at profitable discounts. [Nov 6, '57:

LIVING AND LOVING,
BY MISS VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Miss Townsend is known as one of our best magazine writers, and although quite young, has not her equal in her peculiar style. The present volume includes some of her best Tales and Sketches, which, together with a correct and beautiful portrait of the author, by that distinguished artist, John Sartain, Esq., will render it particularly acceptable to her numerous friends.

The Book is a handsome 12mo. volume, printed on the finest paper, bound in a new and beautiful style, and is sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1.60.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

New Goods.
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Blk. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds. Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co. and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1, '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, in said county, on

Thursday, the 24th day of December 1857

the following described real estate, late the property of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd.

Tract A. being the Mansion place, containing 150 ACRES, with about 40 acres cleared, having thereon a

GRIST MILL AND FULLING MILL

a two story log house and log barn. This is a very valuable mill property, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Tract B. adjoining the above, containing 156 acres, about 70 acres cleared; having thereon a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN.

Terms.—One third in hand on the confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court next; the balance one third to remain in the land for the use of the widow and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest thereafter to be secured by judgment bonds.

HENRY J. BRUNER,
Adm'r of Campbell Hendrickson.

Nov. 20, 1857.